

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - JULY 17, 1896.

Spain fails to see why there should be so much sympathy for the Cubans. Possibly Spain is not to be blamed, since General Weyler seems to be getting the worst of it on all sides.

One of the features of the great Christian Endeavor convention now being held in Washington, D. C., will be a big bicycle parade. For a feature of a religious convention this is unique if nothing more.

The American Indian has adopted the bicycle and the Keeley cure. He rides a wheel with great celerity, and can prepare himself for the gold treatment quicker than a Kentucky colonel. Thus is the march of civilization among the aboriginal race of America made glorious.

In view of the rumors that have been afloat since the arrest of Captain Good, it is certainly highly proper that the sessions of the court which will pass judgment on the case should be open to the public. The trial before a military court of one so prominent in military circles will naturally attract general interest, and it is just, both to the service and the captain, that the public should have the facts as they are brought before the court.

It is generally understood that the Constitution of the American League requires all members of the organization to be American citizens. Strange to say the leaders in the League or better perhaps those who follow in the track of and boom the leader in a quiet way are among those who were so anxious a short time ago to become full pledged naturalized citizens. The naturalization idea died a natural death sometime since and it now remains to be seen whether the convictions of those people will change the constitution of the League.

The Washington Star tells its readers that Washington's attractiveness would be greatly increased if more individual care were paid the lawns of the city. The same thing would apply to Honolulu, and the first and principal item in the "individual care" would be the destruction of the fences that mar the beauty of almost every private residence in the city. If tourists want evidence of old New England ideas, they need look only as far as the fences. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Honolulu will further emulate the New Englander by relegating the fences to the barnyards.

Some of the Japanese papers state that the occasion of Count Mutsu's visit to Hawaii is to investigate the condition of the Japanese here and obtain redress for the wrongs perpetrated on the Japanese residents. "The wrongs perpetrated upon the Japanese residents" is indeed something new. The Japanese citizens who land in this country are subject to the same laws and have the same privileges as those of any other nation, except China, and we have failed to note wherein they have been subjected to any great wrongs. Possibly the Japanese want special favors shown them. That is another question.

The July number of the Planters' Monthly replete with interesting and instructive information for the agriculturalists of the country has been received. The editor gives considerable space to coffee interests and also reprints a valuable article on the sugar beet industry. Remarking upon the competition of the beet sugars he says: "There need be no fears that the prosperity of the beet sugar interest in California will injure the sugar industry in Hawaii, because cane sugar will always be in demand, on account of its superiority, and will be used to mix with beet sugar in refining as is now being done in the large American refineries."

Governor Altgeld claims a clean sweep for the silver faction in the ranks of the Democratic party. Possibly this sweep has been accomplished along the lines marked out by the "Anarchist Governor" of Illinois, but we doubt it. Possibly the Western faction of this old political party has gone daft and allowed itself to be swept into the ash pan of socialism. It seems hardly probable, however, that the sound sense of such men as William C. Whitney of New York, Russell and Quincy of Massachusetts and their followers will be completely cast aside in the deliberations of the National convention. Should Altgeld be victorious, the line between the Populists and the Democrats would be so fine and indistinct that the machine politician would be the only one that could mark the boundaries. If it

were not for the dire results that would follow in the wake of free silver, it might be a good lesson for the American people to have a taste of cheap money for four years. At the end of that period there would be a rush back to the old principles second only to the return to the protection policy. Free silver and free trade would in four years land the United States nearer national bankruptcy than it has ever been before.

Never in the history of Honolulu have the small investors in real estate been offered better opportunities than during the past six months. Small building lots put on the market at reasonable prices is the best incentive to home building that can be suggested. Once the middle classes purchase homes, they are thrice allied to the best interests of the city and nation. In some of the individual real estate transfers of late there has been a tinge of boom prices, yet these transactions have been carried on among people who are able to stand the pressure. As a rule the small building lots have been sold on terms that are within the reach of many frugal working men.

Somebody suggests that another paper in Hilo will be disastrous to the newspaper business in that town. Possibly this is true, but if the second paper is started, the present claimants of the Hilo field can blame no one but themselves. When a newspaper is placed upon the market to express the opinions of a select class to the exclusion of all others, the promoters of the scheme may rest assured that those who are shut out and whose opinions are not given recognition will force their way to the front sooner or later. For a broad gauge weekly journal, conducted on the principle of "live and let live," we know of no more hopeful field than the little town of Hilo. The first venture, however, has not, to all appearances, filled the bill, consequently the business will be divided. The success of both factions will be watched with interest.

It has been suggested that the boom prices paid in recent individual real estate transfers will not redound with any particular benefit to the business community, although the person making the sale gets big increase in the avoirdupois of his pocket book. We know of nothing that is liable to do greater injury than running real estate to fictitious values simply because there happens to be plenty of money in the country. To have new tracts opened up and homes built at moderate expense is evidence of healthy growth, but to hand a lot from one to another each time with a good advance in the price is to lead a chase that is liable to land more than one over hopeful man in a financial mire. As has been remarked in this paper, splendid opportunities are being offered every day for the man with small capital to buy a home, and we heartily recommend that the small investor improve his opportunities; but once the land is obtained we would suggest that the home building begin at once. The different real estate firms in disposing of new tracts have placed the lands at an honest valuation; at the auctions the people have obtained land at their own prices. It is then hardly in keeping with sound business for the individual buyers to turn speculators.

QUARANTINE ALL OR NONE.

While it is not anticipated that serious consequences will result in Honolulu from the sickness among the steerage passengers of the China, this instance, occurring early in the summer season, ought to serve to put the health authorities well on their guard against the introduction of contagious diseases from the Orient. Although the advices from China and Japan report a general decrease in the deaths from black plague, cholera, etc., there is no reason why the authorities here should be less careful in handling the ships from Oriental ports.

It will be remembered that just about the time the Belgic came into port last year these same reports were in circulation. It was announced that the cholera had apparently run its course. A lesson was then learned of what reliance can be placed upon the reports from the Orient. It was when the Belgic arrived, also, that the cabin passengers were allowed to come on shore, but no one from the city was allowed to go aboard the steamer. We trust that history will not be repeated this year, but we can see absolutely no reason why this system of semi-quarantine should obtain when there is the possibility of a question as to the health of the passengers—either cabin or steerage—on incoming steamers.

Whether the passenger put off the China at Yokohama was ill with small-pox or stomach ache, the people here have no means of knowing; yet it is safe to say the disease was of a suspicious character. Hence it is the business of the health authorities to treat the steamer with equal suspicion. If there is cause for any quarantine, we

believe that during the pestilence that runs rampant in the Orient in the summer months there should be complete quarantine. Possibly an occasional dyspeptic tourist might object to this scheme, but we know of no one else. As a mere business proposition, the people of Honolulu cannot afford to take chances on anything that comes from the Orient at this time of year.

OFFICERS AND LABORERS.

A few days ago the public was informed that at a meeting of officers of the military complaints were received from different members of the military force to the effect that they were not being given proper attention by the Government officials. It is stated that these complaints were not only received, but were regarded as proper matters to bring up for discussion at a meeting of the officers of the National Guard.

Whatever may be the objects for which this semi-association was formed, it is clear, if reports are correct, that the members are going entirely beyond the bounds of propriety and good policy. For officers to meet as civilians and talk over military affairs is a highly proper proceeding, but for them to organize themselves into a society for their general aggrandizement, set themselves up as a board of appeal to look after the individual interests of the members of their companies, savors too much of a poor class of politics. So far as we know this board has not approached the Executive to request any change in the dealings with the working men in Government employ, and we doubt if it ever will, consequently the suggestion is a good one that the board "avoid the appearance of evil" and confine its deliberations to the discussion of purely military subjects.

The Government has dealt very kindly with the members of the military who are in search of employment, and there is no reason why these men who have given and are giving time and careful attention to their military duties should not be remembered when an opportunity arises to give them work. But whether they are employed or not is a matter for the officers of the Government to decide upon, not the officers of the National Guard. In fact it shows mighty poor taste on the part of the latter to offer criticism upon the action of any particular department. Let our good citizens when they meet as officers attend to matters connected with the military.

MR. MARSDEN AND CONTRACT LABOR.

During Commissioner Marsden's tramp through Hawaii he ran across a representative of the Hilo Tribune one evening, and gave his views on the cultivation of coffee in the Olan district. Now, as a rule, Mr. Marsden's opinions are very good ones; as a rule he is enthusiastic and progressive. The most severe criticism ever passed upon him is that his enthusiasm carries him too far when he gets to talking of new industries. But of this we have no reason to complain. The people of this country need some one to lead the way in the line of diversified industry, and Commissioner Marsden has shown himself fully capable of leading the van, and we have no fear that he will overstep the bounds in his attempts to nurse new ventures into active being.

But our worthy Commissioner, in his conversation, turned his attention to the labor question, where he seems to have made a big blunder in his generally progressive platform. It is indeed surprising to note how he stands still and looks backward when he reaches this point. Mr. Marsden is quoted by the Tribune as follows:

"The question is, shall the coffee planter employ free or contract labor? To depend upon the former will not only be impracticable, as it will be exceedingly difficult to secure the number required, but actually ruinous, as the laborers will be masters of the situation, and able to demand such wages as they please, since the crop must be gathered within a certain time or prove a total loss. Therefore the idea of depending upon free labor must be eliminated."

Such opinions, notwithstanding they come from one who is usually very sensible in his conclusions, we must put down as not in keeping with the progressive spirit of this nation, and we can but express regret that such sentiments should be expressed by one prominent in Government circles, and one who was a member of the commission sent to the United States to treat for annexation.

That the contract labor system cuts a big figure in the present success of our agricultural industries, we do not deny, but to practically sit down and say that the question of free labor must be eliminated is simply a display of palpable weakness and lack of progress. As the people of the country are constantly looking forward to new industries to develop their lands, they should also be looking forward and constantly preparing for the time when the con-

tract labor system will be gradually wiped out of existence. That this can be done in a day or a year is, of course, entirely out of the question; but it is bound to come sooner or later. We have taken the United States as our model, and if our people are true to their principles they must use their thought and energy to raise the condition of labor and the industries to the standard of the country they have taken for an example. Doing away with the contract system will not be ruinous to the coffee industry, or any other industry, if sensible methods are used in making the change. The price of labor will be governed by the supply, and if there is work to be done it is preposterous to maintain that the men cannot be found to do it at the prices which the market value of the product will allow. We can see no reason why Commissioner Marsden should scatter seeds of retrogression in discussing labor problems, when his purely agricultural suggestions are of an entirely different order.

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

In the current number of McClure's Magazine is an article by Cleveland Moffett on the horseless carriages that are fast being put into practical use in many cities of the United States. The sudden rise of this new invention ought to bring a ray of hope into the hearts of the people of Honolulu, who at present are obliged to patronize a system of street transit which when compared with the modern systems stands in about the same relation as the old-time mule trains over the Rockies do to the railway lines of the present period.

The horseless carriage is propelled by steam, electricity or gasoline, and the mechanism has become so far completed that Wall street capital is being invested in lines of motor stages to be run in Cleveland and in various parts of the South, notably in South Carolina. In several American cities the street railway lines have inaugurated motor stages to connect terminals of the lines. This is being done in Boston, and in Colorado Springs a line of horseless carriages has been started to different points in the Rockies. In Portland, Maine, an ingenious Yankee has provided a number of horseless buckboards to carry summer visitors to the many coast resorts about the city.

Editor Kohlhaas of the Chicago Times-Herald is probably one of the greatest enthusiasts in this new method of transit. On Thanksgiving Day, 1895, he distributed \$5,000 in prizes among those who took part in the "motor-cycle" race of that day. The bad condition of the roads in and about Chicago at the time showed conclusively that the horseless carriage can be run on all kinds of roads, and it is doubtful if the strongest pair of horses could have covered the distance—fifty-four miles—in a day, much less in eight hours, the time of the winning carriage, the Duryea vehicle. This Duryea motor wagon seems to be the nearest to perfection of any that have thus far been put on the market.

As an example of how these new vehicles have jumped into prominence, the writer well remembers, while in Springfield, Mass., during 1893, running across three men in a back room of one of the small machine shops of the city, who were "tinkering" on a scheme to attach a small gasoline engine to an old phaeton. The work of these men was written up in the newspapers, but attracted very little attention, the majority of the people looking upon it as a scheme on which plenty of time and money could be expended, but very little realized in return. Today there is a factory in Springfield for manufacturing the Duryea vehicle, and nearly every bicycle factory and the large manufacturers of electrical goods have their experts at work evolving new ideas for power attachments to carriages.

The horseless fire engine has been introduced in the city of Hartford, Conn., and in place of the horse draught engine weighing about three tons and throwing from five to six hundred gallons a minute, the city department has a self-propelling engine weighing eight and a half tons, which throws thirteen hundred and fifty gallons a minute. The practical argument in favor of substituting motors for horses is the small cost of operating the motors. Experts estimate that the gas motor carriages can be run at about one cent per horse-power per hour. The cost of the gasoline to carry the Duryea wagon over the fifty-four mile course at Chicago was twenty cents.

Although the horseless carriage is in its infancy, the experiments have gone far enough to prove that it has come to stay, and that as it is brought to a higher state of perfection the horse will become less and less a necessity of life, and street car lines will eventually be done away with. At present the cost of the vehicles runs from \$500 to \$1,500. These prices will obtain for the first few years, but as competition increases the horseless carriage will be within the reach of those who can now afford horses.

HAENA POINT, KAUAL.

(For the Advertiser and Gazette.)

The lurid east is all aflame, with the glory of the dawn,
The lustre of the stars is dimmed, and the night's grey mantle drawn.

The rosy wreath of sunrise burns all along the gleaming deep,
And the sea has flitted the color where the golden sunbeams leap.

There's a dim and misty headland looming upward in the west,
And a purple mist is hanging o'er Waialeale's crest.

Here the long waves shoreward leaping in wild surges, curl and comb,
And break on beach and headland in a blaze of golden foam.

There is weird sea music uttered by the loud tumultuous waves,
And the surf's reverberate thunder echoes through Haena's caves.

From grotto and from corridor, from the chamber and the cave,
Beneath the swirling waters where the long sea grasses wave,

The ocean weeds are gathered, and the spindrift flying far
Heaves the shining dulce and tangle far across the sandy bar.

There's a gleam of rose and purple on the shingle and the sand,
And a fire of gold and scarlet on the shining silver strand.

Where the soft sea mosses torn from their deep green watery home,
Are tossed on glistening beaches, 'mid the wrack of ocean foam,

By margins of the swelling tides, and foam-flowers on the beach,
Where the shells are lying tenantless, and shrivelled star-fish bleach.

The stark cliffs rise precipitate high above the ocean brine,
With the sheen of gold and emerald the misty summits shine.

There are sunless clefts and fissures in the dark basaltic steep,
And hollow sounding caverns where the wearied waters sleep.

There are spots of green and amber where the shuddering ferns cling,
And the sea bird sweeps athwart them on his strong, exultant wing.

There are cozy rifts and crannies in the mountain's rugged breast,
Where the sea bird folds her pinions, and in safety builds her nest.

When the driving clouds are sweeping high above full-lipped with rain,
And pour their surcharged waters on the hill and burning plain,

The mountain brooks that erstwhile sang a low and tremulous song
Raise aloud their liquid voices, and their chant is keen and strong,

As they rush impetuous downward through the rifts and wooded dells,
And leap in sheets of silver down the jagged iron fells—

A foam of shining chrysoprase by the wanton sea winds kissed,
And the broken lights of rainbows hang above the eddying mist.

Shall I ever gaze enraptured on Haena's heights again—
See the cliffs and boulders folded in a mist of summer rain?

The loud waves hoarsely breaking on the long reverberate shore,
Wake the thunder of the echoes with the answer, "Nevermore."

CHARLES H. EWART.

Dalbeattie, Scotland, April, 1896.

Y. M. C. A. CLASSES.

Meeting of the Educational Committee for Mapping Out Work.

The preliminary meeting of the Educational Committee of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the association hall last night with nearly all the members present.

It was proposed that the classes begin in September, running to December 15th, for the first term and that the second term start January 11th and end April 30th; also that they be made up of the following:

1. Elementary (reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic and grammar).
2. Book-keeping.
3. Shorthand (elementary and advanced).
4. Type-writing.
5. Mechanical drawing.
6. Music.
7. Orchestra.
8. Class in Hawaiian.

This last is a new feature and the Y. M. C. A. will make every effort to ward the success of the venture.

It was suggested and favorably commented upon, that a course of lectures be one of the features of the coming season, and that these lectures deal with such subjects as history, physiology and hygiene.

The Y. M. C. A. has determined to make the classes of this year the most successful that has ever been started in the association.

STARBUCK DESERTERS.

Take a Run to the Electric Light Works and are Captured.

As Mounted Patrolman Bordfeld was patrolling his beat at the Electric Light station about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he spied two suspicious looking characters walking in the shadow, and called upon them to halt. When he went up to them he found that there was another man in their company, a person familiar with the locality, and who was probably showing the other two men where to go.

Bordfeld put the men under arrest, and upon arrival at the police station telephoned for Captain Evans of the water front police.

Captain Evans, surmising that the

men must be from the Tillie E. Starbuck on account of the nearness of the date of departure of that vessel, got on his clothes as quickly as disappointed sleep would allow him and ran down very quickly to the Police Station, whom he removed to the Police Station. Captain Curtis was called up at 2 a. m. and identified the two men as seamen on his vessel who had escaped on the previous night with the second mate and cook. The latter have not been captured.

A WOMAN'S HOUR.

A Man's Entire Day Could Not be Filled More Completely.

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate looking little woman on the witness stand.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and mended a button on Johnny's coat, and I tidied up my sitting room and made two beds, and watered my house plants, and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed some lamp chimneys, and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes, and then I swept out my front entry and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and gave the grocery man an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested for a few minutes before the clock struck nine. That's all."

"All!" said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, Judge, I must get my breath before I call the next witness."—Chicago Chronicle.

SEASICKNESS.

Worcestershire sauce, given in teaspoonful doses, without water, is an effective remedy for preventing and curing sea-sickness. Small quantities of fluid food, such as beef tea, with cayenne pepper, should also be taken, and the feet kept warm with a hot water bag.

Another suggestion for warding off the trouble is to supply colloidion—a powerful anti-emetic—three times over the stomach and surrounding parts.

A cup of strong, black, unsweetened coffee, taken an hour before leaving, is an excellent preventive.—Journal.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays at Hakalau, in the District of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on a piece of land known as Honohina, on the makai side of the Government Road.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed Andrew Chalmers Pound Master for the above Government Pound.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 16, 1896.

1777-3t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for the construction of a Road from Makena to Kula.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and also at the Office of the Sheriff of Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 7th, 1896.

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PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named lots in Ponahawai and Olaa, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the provisions of the Land Act 1895 for Cash Freeholds.

Lot No.	Location.	Acres	Upset Price.
1.	Ponahawai	23	\$ 57.00
6.	Ponahawai	53.5	321.00
8.	Ponahawai	82.8	82.80
9.	Ponahawai	105.7	217.40
12.	Ponahawai	15.5	124.00
13.	Ponahawai	17	136.00
14.	Ponahawai	46	138.60
17.	Ponahawai	26.9	188.30
18.	Ponahawai	33.4	233.80
19.	Ponahawai	46.9	234.50
21.	Ponahawai	19.5	126.50
Portion of lot 6, Olaa		25	250.00

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot, and all purchasers must have the qualifications required of applicants under Part VII of Land Act 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is required immediately after the sale.

Particulars as to residence, conditions, cultivation, etc., may be obtained at the office of the sub-agent of Public Lands, Hilo, or at the office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.